

Shelby

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

[TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.]

[20 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.]

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SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 839.

The Weekly Shelby News.
Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent free of postage in Shelby county, to single subscribers.

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IN ADVANCE.

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The Shelby News.

JOHN W. FRUIT, JR. is our Agent at Frankfort, and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for payment of the same.

MR. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 80, 4th street, west of Walnut, and opposite Adams in Cincinnati, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for payment of the same.

MEARS CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized and receipt for advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for payment of the same.

THE CIRCLE OF COLD.—The range of cold is wider this year than in any year on record. They are putting up ice four inches thick, formed in the river about Austin, Texas, in about latitude 30°, or only about 7 degrees north of the tropics. The effect on vegetation south, particularly in bad—

In Florida, the orange trees, it is feared, are ruined. In North Carolina, thousands of dollars, it is said, have been lost by the injury done to the pine trees in that region, though we supposed that that tree could stand cold. In Virginia the apricots have been almost entirely destroyed. In Boston, Mass., the cold weather was so severe that the lindens trees which adorn the wide walks with the frost as if a wedge had been driven into them. But these will close again in the spring. The phenomena of the life and growth of vegetation, under peculiar colds, is yet unexplained.

Valentine's Day.—Saint Valentine! What a troop of merry thoughts does the very name of the good old Saint inspire! How it would gladden his good sainted ghost, if he could come among us, and see with what fidelity we keep our ancient custom to his memory, and periodically dedicate a thousand miseries to his name.

Indeed, there is much that is pleasant in the observance of this antique usage; notwithstanding the dicta of ascetic and fan-hating ecclesiastics. We cannot but part with the stern pride and uncompromising antipathy to all ungodly, though innocent pastimes of the young; which disapprobation a relief, for one day, from the etiquette established by society. But can it be said that these amusements are totally unproductive? Can the maiden, who thinks she reads a familiar word or phrase in a letter, and in a Valentine, a phrase which gives a happy intimation to her confiding heart, of the hand that wrote it, and who says she is less happy because of this day! Ask her, a light will break from those dark eyes, and by its sparkle you will read her answer, a smile, pleasure, simply as relaxations of the mind, are entitled to much consideration; they are not to be scorned upon because leading to no direct and tangible elevation of mind. If we are to indulge only in those recreations that advance knowledge, or increase the capacity and strength of the intellect, the catalogue would indeed be but a less and "beggarly acquisition."

It is not for us to demur at the cause of a single happy smile upon the face of youth. This disposition, for a day, with conventionalities, is a relief of the past; one of that character which delights the great heart of living, and on which he could fabricate whole webs of rich, delicate sentiment;—sentiment that would fascinate even the most fastidious of critics. What pictures would his pencil draw to the love-lips that give, with its radiance, fresh beauty to the sunny features of pure and guileless maidenhood! How many a quiet smile of serene joy would be his! And even the ungodly word, with its blinding clouds, would have a slight tinge of recognition.

Now, if there be any wit, any real enjoyment, and we doubt not there is, in this observance; let the young folks, and the old ones too, if they wish, have the benefit of it. And, next Thursday, we hope all bright eyes that read this page will shine brighter in honor of our patron Saint—notwithstanding we are a true American, and opposed to the Church of the saintly friar.

VIRGINIA AND THE MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS.—Gov. Wise sent a recent communication to the Virginia Legislature on a Convention held in Philadelphia on the 5th of July, 1856, composed of delegates from the original thirteen States, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting one or more monuments in Independence Square, in honor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Governor says:

"I am informed that nine of the thirteen States have already passed acts, conformable to the memorial of this convention;—and the strongest desire is expressed that Virginia shall add her legislative sanction to the memorial of this convention. I recommend that she fail not to do so."

Mother of the Father of his country—Mother of the Father of the Declaration of Independence—Mother of the Father of the Constitution, which made the union of the States more perfect—first to put the ball of the Revolution in motion—first to call the colonies States—first to clothe them with independent and separate sovereignty—first to unite them as States—to confederate them as a Congress—Virginia ought not to be last to contribute aid, by her legislation, to the erection of a monument to her own leading work, to her own leading ideas of Liberty and of Law, to her own State Rights and the perpetuation of the evidence which support them. And at a time when the fires of the Revolution seem to be dying out, when there is a growing irreverence for Washington himself, when there is a wicked disposition to pervert the work of Jefferson, a reasonable tendency to destroy the limitation of law laid down by Madison, a fanatical purpose to dissolve the Union, let us hasten to co-operate in laying the foundation of a monument to Independence Square which shall rear its grandeur above the degeneracy of the times, which shall point to heaven its moral elevation and draw down anew the inspirations of our forefathers who have gone to repose in the bosom of God. Let us raise a point in Pennsylvania, a middle State, which she cedes so freely to the old Thirteen, around which honor, and truth, and law and religion, and the civil and the very piety of patriotism may rally for the defence of the works of the Revolution, and of the fathers who founded the bulwarks of our freedom. Virginia is able to pay all her debts, perform all her duties, and contribute her full quota to this monument of Independence to make a new link, to bind anew the tie of a Union of Affection and Peace among the family of States—Mothers and Daughters."

Speaking to a friend of a most touching and beautiful piece of poetry, on "Man's Love," by Miss Ann Brown, which we published some years ago, the fellow had the audacity to declare the book to be upon the other leg, as well as the "breaches," to designate Mary Ann as a humpback, and "one of 'em" herself; and has actually attempted to contest the point. We give them both, but wouldn't be in "X's" boots, before a jury of women, for some time, and don't wonder a word he says.

Man's Love.—I saw a man snows.

When woman's eye grows dull,
And her cheek paleth,
When fades the beautiful,
Then man's love falleth;
He sits not by her chair,
Clasps not her fingers,
Takes not the dark hair,
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in,
Though he tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
While the stars that overprint
All the heavens, seem to twinkle.
He stays but a moment near;
When that flash fadeth,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
Her dark eye shades.

He goes from her chamber straight
Into the joy's life,
He meets at the very gate,
Business and bustle,
He thinks not of her within,
Slightly sighing,
And forgoes the noisy din,
That she is dying.

And when her young heart is still,
What thought he mourneth,
He looks at his sorrow child,
Wearied he mourneth,
Some of her buried head,
Memory light smiteth,
And the true-hearted dead,
Thus man forgetteth.

Woman's Love.—For the "Shelby News."

When woman first her power tries
On her lord, and faithless;
Then comes the hysterical fit,
And proud man's quivereth,
He sits not beside her chair,
Fearing her fingers;
Always too thin the hair,
If he thinks about her within.

He does so sighing,
He knows that when he is in,
She is always dying,
Stays he at home a day,
How sickly she pineth;
Aloud let him go away,
Straw away she smiteth.

Let an old beau appear,
Although "my love" knows it,
Kisslets and jewels rare,
Then how she giveth;
In her boudoir all day,
Sleeping she drowns,
Awake all the night she lays,
Boiling poor Caudle.

He goes from his pillow, straight
Into the joy's life,
Seeking for quietude,
Business and bustle,
He looks at his sorrow child,
Wearied he mourneth,
Some of her buried head,
Memory light smiteth,

And though over his buried head,
A rose-tree she rearth;
Soon in her tresses, red,
The first buds appeareth,
And when sought by second love,
How the lost one she crieth,
Then she, the timid dove,
Yes—softly sigheth.

SELF-SUSTAINING.—The State of New York has been more successful than governments usually are in making administrative departments self-sustaining. It appears, by the Governor's message, that the bank department is wholly paid for out of the vaults of the banks. The railroad commissioners are paid by the railroad companies. The convicts at Auburn earn the expenses of their own incarceration. The emigration commissioners derive their salary from the purses of the emigrants. The salt works pay for their own superintendence and extension. The pay of the militia comes out of the fines of their own delinquents. The canals not only pay for their own construction and repair, but contribute largely to the revenues of the State.

From El Niagarese.

THE GREY-EYED MAN.—A Singular Prediction verified as to Nicaragua.—In an English work, published in London, in 1850, entitled "The Gospel in Central America," there is recorded a singular fact. This work is the only reliable authority on this country. The author, Frederic Crowe, was an exemplary preacher of the Gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, and he has recorded so many facts that the work has been suppressed by the British government. He states that there exists among the Indians an old traditionary prophecy, that they would be delivered from oppression and cruelty by "The Grey-Eyed Man."

Mr. Crowe, in a note, adds this prophetic remark:—"We have seen that the Indians are disposed to attach any importance to the prophecy that grey eyes are common to the entire Anglo-Saxon race; and that the fulfillment of this prophecy may be reserved to our trans-Atlantic descendants, (the Yankees), who are now, even, taking a lively interest in Central America."

[See Crowe's Central America, page 248.]

The tradition is well known to many residents in Nicaragua to exist among the Indians, and is religiously believed by them.

It has been narrated by many to us, and if we were disposed to believe that the race of prophets did not die with Isaiah and Jeremiah, (and why should they?) we should say that this traditionary prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. "The Grey-eyed Man" has come. Has come not as Attila, or a Guardiola, but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled, for last week we saw in Granada a delegation of whom we rarely visit this city, who desired to see General Walker. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their heartfelt thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quiet state of this country. They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as "The Grey-eyed Man," so long and anxiously waited for by them and their fathers.

There is in these facts a tincture almost too charming to be real, but it is not to be denied that Gen. Walker has won more to the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity than by his sword. They know and have seen that he only was upon oppression, treason and cruelty, and will prove the ready defender of innocence and encourager of industry and virtue.

A gentleman of Salem, distinguished for his knowledge of botany and kindred branches of natural history, is of opinion that the coating of ice will be a benefit rather than an injury to the trees.

The jingle of the sleigh-bells for the last month, has frequently called to mind the following magnificent lines of EDGAR A. POE. EDGAR had evidently been out of nights, partaking of the luxury of a sleigh-ride, or he could never have written any thing so truthful and beautiful:

Hear the sledges with the bells—
Sill of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that overprint
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight;
Coping time with time,
To the tinnest of the bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

Bishop Hughes says that only one-ninth of the people of the United States are Roman Catholics, and that the country has prospered as no country ever did before.

Abraham would have been if only one-ninth of the population had been Protestants? What prosperity or what freedom or what morals do we find in any country where Popery has full swing?—Louisville Journal.

From the Louisville Journal, February 2.

GENTLEMEN: The new phase in a Kentucky climate which the present winter has brought to light, has been so much commented upon by your correspondents, that I have thought the result of a comparison between the present and former "cold snaps" would not be uninteresting to your numerous readers.

The earliest of those cold spells occurring in the present century happened in February, 1807, and has since been designated by the circumlocutory expression of "Cold Friday."

This intensely cold spell was like many others in our changeable climate—rememberable for the sudden transition from a moderately pleasant temperature to one of extreme cold.

In the course of the day of Thursday a snow fell to the depth of about sixteen inches, and, under the influence of a brisk wind and clear skies, the cold by the morning of Friday had become so great that I think it would have depressed the mercury in a Fahrenheit thermometer to 15 or 18 degrees below zero.

In February, 1823, and in December, 1824, there were spells of about the same degree of coldness, accompanied with more than twice the amount of snow. With these exceptions, I do not think the thermometer has ever indicated a greater degree of cold at any time than about 10 degrees below zero until the 19th of January, 1856.

The degree of cold then experienced was, I think, fully equal to any thing witnessed on the 9th and 10th days of the month just ended. In truth, the sun had less power to effect temperature on the 19th of January, 1856, than on either of the coldest days during the late spell.

On the 9th of January, 1856, the temperature rose 33 degrees between sunrise and two o'clock, P. M.; on the 10th of the same month the temperature rose 24 degrees between the same hours, whereas on the 19th of January, 1856, at 2 P. M., the thermometer was only 13 degrees higher than at sunrise of the same day; and at places in Kentucky, where the degree of cold was still passing onward and adding absorption to the waste of heat going on through radiation under a clear sky, the thermometer stood as low at sunrise on the 20th of January, 1856, as was indicated at any time on the 9th or 10th ult. Frankfort and Flemingsburgh are, I think, examples indicating this fact.

There is one feature, however, in the late cold spell which leaves it without a parallel in the present century, and that is its long continuance of intensity. February and March, 1847 kept the earth blocked up in ice, but their mean temperatures were 28 and 30 degrees respectively. January, 1856, was a cold month, with a mean temperature of 27 degrees; but for the month just closed the mean temperature was only 21 degrees; and snow which fell six weeks ago underlies that which now carpets the whole country, and which bids fair to hang on for weeks yet to come.

These facts, I am persuaded, are not without interest to the general reader who would understand the history of the climate under which he lives; but there are others to whom they become matters of deeper concern, and the mercer utilitarian cannot shut his eyes to their importance, when considered as agents for good or for ill upon the various subjects of the animal and vegetable kingdom over which he exercises the right of property.

At a future time, when the measure of damages may be more correctly ascertained, I may offer through your columns a few suggestions on this branch of the subject.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JANUARY.

Day of month.	1st of month.	2nd of month.	3rd of month.	4th of month.	5th of month.	6th of month.	7th of month.	8th of month.	9th of month.	10th of month.	11th of month.	12th of month.	13th of month.	14th of month.	15th of month.	16th of month.	17th of month.	18th of month.	19th of month.	20th of month.	21st of month.	22nd of month.	23rd of month.	24th of month.	25th of month.	26th of month.	27th of month.	28th of month.	29th of month.	30th of month.	31st of month.
1	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
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5	31	31	31																												

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms—\$5 in advance; \$2.50, payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be made and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1856.

Kentucky Legislature.

(Condensed from the Daily Commonwealth.)

FRANKFORT, February 14, 1856.

Senate.—Mr. BULLOCK had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Kentucky Female College. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

After some other business—but not of sufficient interest for us to record—the political resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Harris made an able speech in favor of the substitute. Mr. Barlow spoke in favor of the original resolutions. Mr. Connelley spoke in support of the substitute, and in support of the principles involved.

House.—A bill to establish the county of Metcalfe was rejected; yeas 14; nays 66. The bill establishing the Bank of Ashland, was taken up, amended, and passed; yeas 54; nays 28.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution appointing a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Frankfort to Louisville, and what terms Louisville would offer. Passed.

February 5, Senate.—The bill to discontinue the State into judicial districts, and the substitutes, were taken up. After considerable discussion the substitutes, and all amendments offered were voted down, and the bill as reported from the committee was passed; yeas 25; nays 9.

Messrs. McFarland and King spoke on the political resolutions.

House.—Mr. Nuttall offered a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill increasing the pay of the members of the Legislature from \$3 to \$5 per day. Rejected.

Speeches on the political resolutions were made by Messrs. Helm and Gray.

February 6, Senate.—On motion of Mr. BULLOCK the Senate took up the bill to establish the Bank of Ashland—the question being upon concurring in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The amendments were concurred in, except the one which makes the stockholders responsible for twice the amount of their stock, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Kohlhaas, a resolution was adopted, appropriating \$500 to remove the remains of Gov. CLARK, and reinter them in the Frankfort Cemetery.

Mr. BULLOCK, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill from the H. of R. reserving power to repeal charters and other laws; passed.

Also—a bill from the H. of R. to increase the fees of jailers; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Female College; passed.

The political resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Weiss and Wadsworth.

House.—Mr. TEVIS presented a petition praying for the incorporation of Bland Ballard Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F.; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had concurred in sundry amendments of the House, to a bill from the Senate to incorporate the Bank of Ashland, and that they had disagreed to one amendment.

The question was then taken, "will the House recede from their amendment?" and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 44; nays 40.

The bill chartering the People's Bank, was passed; yeas 44; nays 42.

February 7, Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. BULLOCK, from the committee on the Judiciary, to incorporate Mr. Eden Lodge, No. 363, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Spencer county. After some discussion upon the propriety of passing such bills, they being provided for by a general law, a vote was taken upon the passage of the bill, by yeas and nays, as a test upon the legislative; it resulted—yeas 15; nays 14. So the bill was passed.

The hour of twelve arrived, at which it had been ordered that the vote should be taken upon the resolutions relating to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., heretofore proposed by Mr. Barlow, and the substitute therefor reported by Mr. Connelley, from the committee on Federal Relations.

[The substitute was adopted, section by section; and in the course of the passage the yeas and nays were called some twenty times. We shall hereafter publish the entire proceedings from the journals of the Senate, and therefore omit them to-day.]

Mr. King, from the committee on Banks, reported a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Bank of Ashland; passed.

Also—a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the People's Bank of Kentucky; passed.

[These bills require the officers and directors of the banks to be citizens of Kentucky; forbid the issuing of any bills or notes payable to bearer, except those payable at their own counters respectively; and require that all notes, &c., shall be redeemable at the place where they are issued.]

House.—The vote rejecting the bill forming the new county of Metcalfe, was reconsidered; and the bill was passed; yeas 55; nays 40.

The Senate bill directing the State into thirteen judicial districts was then taken up, and after considerable discussion passed; yeas 48; nays 45.

The bill is as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State of Kentucky shall be divided into thirteen Circuit Judicial Districts, as follows:

First District—Franklin, Hickman, Ballard, Graves, Crutchen and Union.

Second District—Henderson, Hopkins, Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Todd and Muhlenberg.

Third District—McLean, Davies, Hancock, Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin and Letcher.

Fourth District—Letcher, Boone, Wayne, Simpson, Allen, Edmonson, Barren, Monroe and Harlan.

Fifth District—Green, Taylor, Marion, Washington, Nelson, Mercer and Adams.

Sixth District—Garrard, Boyle, Lincoln, Casey, Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell, Cumberland and Adams.

Seventh District—Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt.

time, and until new Judges have been commissioned and qualified, as if this act had not been passed.

§ 2. There shall be a Circuit Court Judge and a County Clerk in each of the thirteen judicial districts, and the number of Judges in each county shall be prescribed by law.

February 8, Senate.—Mr. BULLOCK had leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Eminence High School referred to the committee on education. Also—a bill to change the time of holding the Shelby Quarterly Courts: committee on County Courts.

Also—a bill to authorize County Courts to levy a tax on dogs: committee on County Courts. Also—a bill to provide for publishing general laws, sheriffs' sales, and legal advertisements, in newspapers: committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to incorporate the Merchant's Bank of Kentucky came up as a special order. The bill establishes the Merchant's Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, with a capital of \$1,000,000, with a branch at Edwille and a branch at Burkesville, with a capital of \$250,000 each. The bill was rejected; yeas 13; nays 18.

House.—Mr. Goodloe from the committee on public officers, reported a bill increasing the salary of the Register of the Land Office from \$1400 to \$1700; passed.

The House took up the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Kentucky. Located at Hopkinsville, with the privilege of establishing two branches, and capital stock fixed at \$500,000.

Some amendments were adopted. On the final vote the bill was rejected; yeas 26; nays 58.

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville. Appropriates \$10,000 to enable them to complete the buildings now in progress of erection, which, when drawn, shall be for all aid on the part of the State for building purposes.

After some discussion, the vote was taken, and the bill passed; yeas 83; nays 13.

The House then took up the resolutions offered by Mr. James, together with the substitute offered for the same by the committee on Federal Relations.

The substitute was adopted; and then the vote was taken separately on each resolution, by yeas and nays and they were all adopted.

[We intend, in a few weeks, to publish the resolutions and the votes thereon, in the Senate and the House, as the question on each was taken. Hence, we omit them to-day. Those of our readers who desire to read the resolutions now can do so by referring to the first page of our issue of the 30th ult.]

Mr. Cochran had leave to bring in a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the town of Taylorsville.

Mr. Smedley offered the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that in regard to the power which Congress had to pass the Missouri Compromise, or to establish a geographical line, by which slavery was prohibited in the Territories north of that line, we endorse and adopt the following extract from Gov. Morehead's Message:

"The Federal Government, in its original organization, confined itself to the territory then occupied by the people and the territory it was intended to protect. Slavery then existed in most of the States, and was not intended to be made any change whatever in the relation of master and slave. The property in slaves, such as it was, was protected by the law of the land, and it was not intended to be made any change whatever in the relation of master and slave. The property in slaves, such as it was, was protected by the law of the land, and it was not intended to be made any change whatever in the relation of master and slave."

"I am deeply and profoundly impressed with the conviction, that the only safety to the Union, is in the firm establishment of the doctrine that the Federal Government should stand unconditionally on all legislation upon the subject of slavery. It is government for the slaveholding States as well as the free, and it has no right to throw even its moral influence against the slaveholding States, as they are, and it is not to be expected that they will be converted by its moral influence."

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It is reported, in the Eastern States, that P. T. BARNUM is a bankrupt.

Road Surveyors, Look Out.—We are indebted to our friend, GEORGE H. MCKINNEY, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, for a copy of the law passed at the present session of the Legislature, in reference to the Surveyors of public roads; and that none of them who are subscribers to "The Shelby News" may be "caught napping" by the grand jury, we give it a place to-day.—It is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Road Laws of this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That so much of the 10th section of the Code of Practice, in criminal and penal cases, as gives Justices of the Peace exclusive jurisdiction over Surveyors of Public Roads, &c., be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction, by the presentment of a grand jury, to try and condemn any Surveyor of Public Roads, who, in good repair, in any sum, not less than two dollars and fifty cents, nor exceeding ten dollars, shall be liable to a fine and costs, on or after the 10th day of February, 1856.

The following Act is also of importance:

AN ACT to provide that a married woman may transact business in her own name.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the circuit courts of this Commonwealth, and other courts having equity jurisdiction equal to the present equity jurisdiction of circuit courts, may, upon the petition of a married woman, to which her husband shall be a party, render a judgment authorizing her in her own name to transact business, and to receive and collect her own earnings, and the earnings of her minor children, for her support and the support and education of her minor children, and to execute the same, and to sue and be sued, and to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the support and education of her minor children, and to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the support and education of her minor children.

Sec. 2. The petition contemplated by this act shall be filed in the county of the husband's residence, if he be a resident, or in the county in which the wife is a non-resident, and shall be governed by the rules applicable to the actions for divorce.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—A Richmond correspondent of the Fredericksburg (Va) News writes as follows:

The Southern Commercial Convention organized with Gen. Tligman, of Maryland, as President. A very sensible proposition was made to adjourn to next May—which was postponed. Resolutions were offered in favor of direct steam communication with Europe and of the Union at every hazard and under all circumstances.

It is a pity that the convention should be merely commercial—why not make it industrial and mechanical also, and thus enlarge and make practical its operations; so that it be possible. Commerce certainly will not be diverted from its present channels by resolutions.

February 1.—Much of the time of the convention to-day was consumed in deciding whether they should adjourn or not.—Ex-Gov. Floyd told them their action could not be the voice of the South, because the South is not here.

The fact is, just in my humble judgment, the Southern commercial convention exhibited its last expiring blaze at Charleston two years ago. It was demonstrated to be utterly extinct at New Orleans last winter. A portion of the dead carcass is brought here now—for burial I suppose.—I shall attend the "wake" presently at dinner—the most interesting and practical subject which will be discussed during its sessions. Instead of a line of steamships, I would rather introduce and urge upon our people the handicraft trades of Lynn and other towns in New England. We think manufactures consist in a big company with \$50,000 capital, resident directors (1 or 2), all the real work, although impeded by the balance of them. Look at the shoe crop alone worth \$36,000,000—more than the sugar and tobacco combined. One man can earn three dollars a day by making shoes at 15 cents a pair. Here is the market—cheaper living and better climate—why don't we make the shoes instead of resolutions about steamships.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, FEB. 9.

The steamship Persia arrived at her berth about 10 o'clock. She brings dates to the 26th ult., one week later.

The peace prospects are apparently progressing, but some days may yet elapse before the preliminaries can be signed.—But the Czar has ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. Russia's sincerity is as much doubted on former occasions, but the appearances are all fair and apparently straight-forward. The order to cease hostilities has been given by the Czar, without waiting for an armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice has been agreed upon for three months.

France, England, and Austria continue to second the peace movement, and that grave questions must arise during the negotiations for peace. No place of meeting has yet been decided on, but a despatch received on Friday, says that it will be either Paris or London, and also that Baron Brunow will be the Russian plenipotentiary. It will be at least the 26 of February before all preliminaries and signatures are appended to the agreement to meet.

London, Jan. 26.—The London Daily News learns on undoubted authority that the preliminary treaty of peace will be signed probably Tuesday, and certainly before the meeting of Parliament. An armistice will be concluded in the interim, and the preliminaries, and the negotiations with a view to a final treaty will be commenced forthwith.

The news further learns that is the determination of the Allied powers to exercise to a full extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the British proposals, to bring forward additional stipulations for the general welfare of Europe.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the peace proposals were strongly supported in St. Petersburg by Holstein, and that the Daily News in a city article, says the funds to-day experienced an unfavorable reaction of 1 per cent., but after so marked a rise as that lately witnessed, a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence appears to rest with the continued sales on Government account, the Bank of England having made a large advance to the Government.

The Government sells stock for the Bank, and then draws the notes issued in payment of dividends, and owing to the demand for money on the exchange was rather stringent. Lenders could easily get six per cent. on Government securities. Out of doors however there was no tightness.

The Persia left Liverpool on the 26th, bringing London papers of Friday and telegraphic dispatches of Saturday morning.

The London Times intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conference which will probably be held at Frankfurt after the preliminary peace is signed. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff will appear on the part of Russia.

The Final Ballot for Speaker.—The Washington Union of the 4th, gives the vote in detail for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Mr. BANKS. It is as follows:

For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billingshurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brennan, Burgess, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Coffey, Conine, Cragin, Cramack, Dannehl, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, David, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Howell, Kelley, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matson, McCarthy, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Merrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Felton, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pike, Pringle, Parvance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinn, Stanton, Straubman, Tappan, Thordarson, Thurston, Todd, Truford, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Caldwell, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—103.

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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

THE SHELBY NEWS

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays, at the Shelby News Office, in the city of Louisville, Ky.

Subscription prices: In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum; In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum; In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertisements: By the Line, 10 Cents per Line; By the Square, 25 Cents per Square; By the Column, 50 Cents per Column.

Published by H. F. MIDDLETON, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1856.

Thomasson Council, No. 159.

Of the American Order, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Council, C. M. McGRATH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Disolution. By their notice in another column it will be seen that the partnership between Drs. J. Baker and J. J. Tinsley has been dissolved.

Dr. J. J. Tinsley has located at his father's; and pledges himself to give prompt attention to all calls in the various branches of his profession. Few Physicians have as rapidly gained for themselves so honorable a reputation, as Dr. Tinsley.

Look at it. We hope all readers will look at Standford & Newland's card. They particularly desire it.

Public Sale. See the notice of the sale of the personal property of David McWilliams, deceased.

There are some valuable fatted Cattle, etc. to be sold. Also, the very valuable Farm. Read the ad.

Consumption. Readers are referred to the advertisement of Dr. John Stewart Rose, of New York, who successfully treats Consumption by Inhalation.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs. Anthony Harrison, of Martinsburg, Virginia, was a sufferer from twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times that human nature could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in no pitiable a state, the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; after using them for a few weeks, he felt much better, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after being twenty-eight years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.

Louisville Advertisement.

Lumber. Carpenters and joiners are referred to the advertisement of J. Smith & Co., Louisville.

These gentlemen are men who understand their business, and by attention, politeness and punctuality endeavor to ensure a profitable and safe connection. Give them a call.

National Union Celebration.—The citizens of Cincinnati are making arrangements for a grand National Oration to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be held in that city on the approaching anniversary of his birth, the 22d February.

A number of distinguished Statesmen, Civilians, and military personages throughout the Union have been invited to participate in this National Tribute to the memory of "Our Country's Father," and the Committee of Invitation cordially invite all Associated Bodies, Clergy, Military, Benevolent, and Social, in the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, as well as such similar Associations of neighboring States, as can make it convenient to participate with them in the Oration.

The Programme of Proceedings can be seen at our office.

Shelby College.—The people of Shelbyville and Shelby county are deeply interested in the success of the measure before the Legislature, for the benefit and relief of Shelby College. Every citizen has its success at heart. Their personal interests and feelings are involved in the success of the measure. Upon the action of the Legislature depends, whether or not the Institution shall be disincumbered from the debt which has stricken it down and holds it still prostrate, and replaced upon a firm standing; or be forcibly yielded up to private persons for private uses.

The debt which burthens the College, was contracted upon the faith of the Lottery scheme, which had been granted by the Legislature, to furnish means to liquidate it. So the Episcopal Convention viewed it, when they approved and consented to the necessary improvements made by their Agent, the President of the College; so the said Convention held it, when they mortgaged—virtually selling—it, to that Agent to secure him, for advances he had made for the Convention, in the erection of the buildings, purchasing apparatus, etc.—And when the Legislature, subsequent to the mortgage, repealed the grant they doubly interfered with vested rights. Hence, the people of Shelby county, when they ask for relief at the hands of the Legislature, ask but a simple act of justice from the body which has done them an injury heretofore.

The measure is one for the benefit of the people of the town, and the county. It is true, that the mortgage will be so far benefited, as to receive that which is his own—justly due to him, as his employees and principals—the Episcopal Convention, declare and say. But the primary and lasting benefit to be derived from the measure is to citizens here. Their interest is paramount to all other questions and interests. The passage, or defeat, of the bill involves the resurrection and prosperity of the College, or its entire and effectual prostration. It is because of this fact, that our citizens entertain and manifest so lively an interest in the matter. It is because of this, that they are determined, if the measure is defeated, to mark and defeat the aspirations of those who may oppose it, if ever they are candidates for offices within their gift. No party ties—no considerations of party success, or of pride in party triumph, will induce them to vote for the man who will throw his influence and voice to defeat a local measure of so much importance to their local interests.

This is no idle talk—no puerile threat. The people of Shelby do not deal in such. The past proves, in more instances than one, their remembrance of wrongs, and their reparation of injustice.

Never has a more meritorious petition for relief—an appeal from the injustice of a legislative act, come before the Legislature; and we cannot believe otherwise, than that the Legislature will acknowledge its merits, and pass the bill.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The United States Senate, has confirmed the appointment of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, as minister to England, vice Hon. James Buchanan, recalled at his own urgent request.

Gen. Cass.—In another column we give a telegraphic account of an accident to Gen. Cass. On Saturday evening the telegraph states that he was quite comfortable, and wholly out of danger. He was able to walk his room and read papers to-day.

Postponed.—The managers of the Cosmopolitan Association have postponed the Distribution of the Works of Art until the 25th of February instant.

The distribution will take place in Sandusky, Ohio, in the presence of all who may choose to attend. The annual Address will be delivered by PARK GOODWIN, Esq., of New York.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 25th of February. It is desired by the Management that each member increase his subscription for an additional period, or induce a friend to subscribe, so that the future benefit of the Association may be increased, by enabling it to make still greater outlays for Works of Art in future.

For membership, apply to THOMAS B. COCHRAN, Esq., Shelbyville, or address C. L. DERRY, Attorney, C. A. A. Sandusky, Ohio.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

(From a transient Correspondent.)

FRANKFORT, February 9, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

MR. MIDDLETON—Business, and not the seductive glances of beauty, as you intimated, nor the pastimes of "night's small hours," suspended for two weeks the pleasant amusement of sketching the incidents of Capitol life.

Since last the American Council held its session at this place, it is too long in this last day of telegraphs and locomotives, to talk about now. But it may be no disadvantage to allude to one occurrence. Now, such a construction is unfair, and without any foundation. A very one might have voted for that resolution, without any expression of preference for Davis, over CRETCHFIELD, or any other distinguished American name, mentioned in connection with that high position. No one could deny that the gallant lion of Kentucky, who braved the first storm of battle for American principles in the Constitutional Convention, was a suitable person to receive the nomination of that party, for its first honors. Nor could any one deny that the CRETCHFIELD, or FILLMORE. If the friends of either of these gentlemen had adopted a similar resolution, it would have been adopted.

You have, no doubt, long since noticed the resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations. Their discussion has drawn the load from many an air-gun, that otherwise would have remained during the session undischarged. It is so easy a matter to say good things, to brood a theme as national politics, that rare sport has been furnished to all the embryo orators by this report. It was demonstrated in this debate, that to discuss the popular questions of the day required little talent and less information. The overworked and little appreciated press supplied most of the disputants with their thunder. The "crum" from newspaper columns was too abundant to escape the attention of the most casual observer. The speech most valuable, in its style, and elevated in its tone, in the House, was delivered by Hon. JOHN B. HAYES. It was marked by individuality, clear and accurate analysis; while its humor was chaste and intellectual. It was our first hearing of the Speaker, and we are satisfied that he is one among the most gifted of Kentucky's sons. No has he yet received from the people that appreciation which he is entitled to.

We would sketch the debate on the resolutions, but in so few instances did any of the participants rise above the low water mark of partisan effort, that nothing new or striking could be evolved. Allowing every latitude, we must here enter our protest against the useless consumption of time, in the discussion of these Federal Resolutions. The members apologize by saying, that they devoted those hours would not be occupied by legislative business. But why not employ those hours in the regular work of the session?

We regretted that CHARLES A. MARSHALL, of Madison, chairman of the committee of Federal Relations in the House, did not participate in the discussion. We feel assured, that a broader light would have been thrown upon the issues presented by his report. His remarks would have risen above the common level of party. He has spoken but once, this session. The report of the speaker shows him to be a ripe scholar, and profound thinker.

Though we approve the Federal Resolutions offered by the Americans in the main; yet we deem the use of the term "questionable," as applied to the power of Congress to inhibit, or establish, slavery in the Territories unfortunate, and ill judged. It infringes, as we conceive, the twelfth section of the Philadelphia Platform. There any expression of opinion on the abstract power was precluded. The individual opinions on that proposition were left free and unfettered. This was proper. It is a useless task to reconcile abstract opinions. But the resolution of the American party in Kentucky on this subject compels every one, whether he contends for the power or opposes it, however strong his own opinions may be, one way or the other, to admit that it is questionable. Now, we do not understand how any one, whose convictions are settled, can contend for this question of constitutional power, can approve of the resolution which tells him that it is "questionable." As much abused as the term may be, "pretermitted" would have been better.

Our time does not permit a further extension of this hurried letter. And since we write for pleasure and not for hire, our prospective engagements will conclude with this letter the correspondence of

TOLEDO.

THE DISTINGUISHED GENIUS OF THE AGE.—The New York Atlas says: Nature, now and then, brings forth such geniuses as Newton, Shakespeare, Franklin, Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, Talleyrand, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell and Jackson. Their powerful intellects compelled the world to admire them.

The genius of the present age is Discovery. In the progress of the sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The present century stands pre-eminent for its wonderful discoveries in the sciences and arts. Among these, the noble science of medicine has made great progress. Prof. Holloway has discovered and prepared a remedy for the diseases of man in whatever climate destiny may have given him birth. We have, in a former article, introduced to our readers this distinguished physician, whose reputation is already engrained upon the world's history. As a physician, he has copied Nature, and among physicians he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Both in the sale of his medicines, and in the number of patients that have taken them, he is unrivaled. Professor Holloway has labored to supply the human family with a remedy for their diseases, to which the afflicted may have recourse with a moral certainty that they will be benefited and cured. There is no disease to which they will not afford relief. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, with great care, will drive disease out of the system. Thousands of the most intelligent minds of all nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesman, philanthropist, conqueror, and those whose highest aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite in their praises of the remedies discovered by Professor Holloway for the removal of disease.

In uniting in this general recommendation of the remarkable virtues of Holloway's remedies, we only perform a Christian duty, which the press should never neglect. Those who are eminent for the good they do in the world, have a just claim upon the press for aid in extending the good to the extent of their power. Therefore, we have deemed it to express our opinion that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are adapted to the removal of disease, and have restored millions of the sick to health.

Singular Position.—A writer, in the Louisville Journal of Thursday last, opposes the passage of the bill for the relief of Shelby College as prayed for by the Trustees of the College out of the State Treasury, as the Legislature, by repealing the Lottery Scheme, in 1852, took from the College the resources upon the faith of which the debt was incurred, and with which the indebtedness was to be discharged.

We know, and the writer knows, that the Legislature is not going to take his advice about paying the debt out of the Treasury; although to do so, would be but an act of simple justice. But the Legislature can right the wrong it has done, by granting the prayer of the Trustees of the town of Shelbyville. Let them do that. We ask no more, and should expect no less.

Again Burnt.—We learn from St. Louis, that the Missouri Hemp Manufactory, one of the owners of which is W. L. ALLEN, of this place, was again destroyed by fire, on the 4th instant. Loss about \$40,000, which is partially covered by insurance. It had just been rebuilt, having been burnt down last spring.

The North American remarks that the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of the National House of Representatives completes the following unusual results: The President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the head of the Cabinet, and the occupant of our most important diplomatic post, the Minister to England, are all Northern men. Gen. Pierce and Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. Marcy and Buchanan from Middle States, and Bright from Indiana.

President Pierce and Senator Hale, it seems, are on very bad terms. When the President sent in his annual message to Congress, Mr. Hale made some very sarcastic remarks upon it, and the motives which caused him to send it in before the organization of the two Houses. According to the N. Y. Daily Times, Mr. Hale took his wife and daughter to the President's levee, a short time since, and when he approached to salute the President, the latter turned his back upon him in a marked and unmistakable manner. After Mr. Hale's remarks, he and his wife and daughter were obliged to play the hypocrite with one's bitter enemies.

HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—The Henderson Patriot says, that the work on this road is still progressing, notwithstanding the severity of the cold weather, and a large portion of the line will be ready for the iron early in the spring.—The contractors are now in the hands and under the control of responsible and energetic men, which gives the assurance that no unnecessary delay will occur in the progress of the work. The stock now subscribed is being promptly paid and real estate subscriptions are being freely offered along the line on the very best terms.

TRENDON SNOW STORMS.—A private telegraphic dispatch to the Louisville Courier, dated at Independence, Mo., February 9th, says:

The Salt Lake mail of January, in charge of Patterson, reached here this morning, brought in on pack mules. In consequence of the depth of the snow, it was impossible to make any progress with coaches, and they were abandoned. The party report snow to the depth of three to fifteen feet. We have no news of importance, as they could get no further than Fort Kearney. The mails for both Santa Fe and Salt Lake, outward bound, were returned because of the impossibility of advancing with any safety to man or beast. We have had no news recently from the adjoining territory, but from what we can gather there must be a great amount of suffering.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL CASS.—As Gen. Cass was leaving the Patent Office, Friday morning, he fell down upon the steps and was taken to the National Hotel in an insensible condition. When taken up, he was bleeding at the temple and the mouth, and it was feared his skull was fractured.—Doctors Miller and Garnett were summoned to his aid, and he has since recognized some of his friends. His arm is not broken as it was at first feared.

The Washington Union says "the country has no faster friend than Mr. Richardson." Undoubtedly Richardson is fast in the mire of abolitionism.—Louisville Journal.

THE SOUND DUES.—A rumor was current in Europe at last advices that the United States have offered to Denmark the sum of 40,000 thalers, (\$3,000), as a complete compensation for the expenses made by Denmark heretofore in keeping up the navigation of the Sound. Further, that the United States, while retaining the principle of the right of dues after the acceptance of Denmark of the indemnity for expenses anteriorly incurred; offers an annual sum, very small, as a contribution to the expenses which Denmark will incur in the maintenance of signals, light-houses, &c., on its shores. These propositions are said to have arrived at Copenhagen in the form of a note from the American Secretary of State.—Baltimore American.

FROZEN FLESH.—Mr. A. Branson, of Meadville, Pa., says, from fifteen years experience, he finds that Indian meal poltice, covered with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on, and that one poltice is sufficient to effect a cure.

The Sandusky (O.) Register says that the residence of Mr. Mundy, in Erie county, was burned a few days ago, when he and his wife were absent. As the house was considerably removed from other habitations, no one reached it till it was nearly destroyed. The spectators supposed the children to be with their parents, till some one returning from the fire, met the mother and learned that the poor innocents must have been burned. The logs were torn apart, and search made, and the remains of the children found, the baby lying in the cradle. And the eldest daughter under the bed, where she is supposed to have crawled to escape the flames.

A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence says: "I have obtained an extraordinary piece of intelligence which, I think, indicates a much closer and better understanding between Napoleon and England, as regards the United States and the Central American question, than is generally thought in the United States. M. Pereire, the Napoleon of railroads and new operations in France, and a man of immense fortune, has, with the Credit Mobilier, made a contract for building a railroad from Honduras to the Pacific. Twenty or more of the best engineers have already sailed to survey the bays, harbors, coasts, and route, and if their report confirms the representations that have been made, the Emperor has said the Government will guarantee an interest of four per cent, on the investment, which would very promptly secure any amount of capital that might be required for the purpose. Of course all this is with the consent and appropriation of Great Britain, and I for one, hope the work may be promptly commenced and succeed, for the United States would be far the greater gainers by it."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE HOGS' PRODUCT AROUND THE FALLS FOR THE TWO PAST SEASONS.—In the Commercial Review, 8th inst., appeared a statement of the number of hogs packed around the falls during the season just closed—also, the aggregate product in pork and lard. By comparing this with the packing of the previous season we obtain the following result:

Number of hogs packed, 1854-'55, 1855-'56.

Net weight, 32,288,908, 32,522,302.

Average weight, 185-1-10, 186-1-2.

Amount of pork, 10,544,196, 11,869,700.

Average per hog, 32-2-3, 32-2-3.

Bills of mess pork, 65,162, 85,029.

Bills of other qualities, 35,000.

The increase in the number of hogs packed this season is 48,468, at an average net increase in weight of 21 pounds to the hog. This would make the total increase this season equal to about 80,000 hogs. The increase in the amount of lard this season is less in comparison than the other products.

Commercial Intelligence.

CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Receipts meagre, and we hear of small sales on time at 17 1/2 c.

COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2 c. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of middling at 22 1/2 c. in 1851. Cotton yarns 8 1/2 c. do.

CORDAGE.—Small sales Manila cordage at 16 1/2 c. and tarred cordage at 12 1/2 c. S. Sales baling hem line at 12 1/2 c. packing twine, 25 1/2 c.

WOLLEN.—Sperm candles, 42 c. wax candles, in lots, at 26 c. 7 c. for cast; pressed lard candles at 12 1/2 c. common mold, 11 1/2 c. do. best, 12 1/2 c. FEATHERS.—Sales of prime at 40 c. 1/2 c. common, 30 c. 1/2 c. GROCERIES.—Rice, 11 1/2 c. molasses, 40 c. 1/2 c. sugar, 50 c. 1/2 c. HEMP.—Receipts small, with sales at \$140 for prime.

HIDES.—We quote: green slaughter, 60 c. Missouri dry, 12 1/2 c. salted, 10 1/2 c. dry flint, 12 1/2 c. FEATHERS.—Sales of prime at 40 c. 1/2 c. common, 30 c. 1/2 c. GROCERIES.—Rice, 11 1/2 c. molasses, 40 c. 1/2 c. sugar, 50 c. 1/2 c. HEMP.—Receipts small, with sales at \$140 for prime.

SEEDS.—Sales of clover, 85 c. 1/2 c. 1/2 c. timothy, 85 c. 1/2 c. Flaxseed, 85 c. 1/2 c. CATTLE MARKET.

Bees \$5 1/2 c. 1/2 c. Sheep \$1 1/2 c. 1/2 c.

Telegraph Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, P. M.

Flour—Market quiet, shipping at 75 c. 1/2 c. Home consumption \$5 1/2 c. 1/2 c. Grain—Corn yellow 65 c. 1/2 c. Wheat \$1 1/2 c. 1/2 c. NEW YORK, Feb. 11, P. M.

Flour—Market quiet, shipping at 75 c. 1/2 c. Home consumption \$5 1/2 c. 1/2 c. Grain—Corn yellow 65 c. 1/2 c. Wheat \$1 1/2 c. 1/2 c. CINCINNATI, Feb. 11, P. M.

Flour—86 c. 1/2 c. Corn 40 c. 1/2 c. Oats 30 c. 1/2 c.

DIED.

On the 31st ultimo, at his residence in Shelby county, of paralysis, Mr. DAVID McWILLIAMS, aged 58 years.

On the night of the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES FAIRWEATHER, a native of Scotland, but for many years a citizen of this place.

On the 10th inst. at his residence in Shelby county, of paralysis, Mr. JAMES FAIRWEATHER, a native of Scotland, but for many years a citizen of this place.

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The Garland.

The Snow—BY CLARENCE MELVIN.

The snow! the snow! How beautiful it falls on hill and plain,
And weaves a shroud for summer hours
That will not come again.
Each tiny flake that parts the air,
With measured sweep and slow,
Reveals, amid its beauty rare,
A gem no kind can show.

The snow! the snow! How beautiful it falls on hill and plain,
Where erst the summer breeze swept,
When trees with leaves were bright,
But now with naked branches toiled,
They wear their giant forms,
And breast, with stern and fearless hearts,
The winter's blasts and storms.

The snow! the snow! How bright and fair it gems the valley wide,
As evening on the wind
Like ocean's ripples ride.
It twines amid the withered leaves
That mark the autumn scene,
And weaves a sad and faded wreath
To bid the dying year.

The snow! the snow! How light it falls, as erst in other hours,
Ere childhood's hopes had passed away,
Or when the sun had gazed away,
Each crystal flake seems some past joy
That cheered the morning dawn,
Then faded ere the light of noon
Fell on the gleaming snow.

The snow! the snow! How beautiful it falls on hill and plain,
And weaves a shroud for summer hours
That will not come again.
Each tiny flake that parts the air,
With measured sweep and slow,
Reveals, amid its beauty rare,
A gem no kind can show.

Miscellaneous.

The deaf Aunt and the deaf Wife.

I had an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness of my aunt's relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know Aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tone, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do everything in your power to make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard, if possible. I then went to John T., who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to beat the house at six, P. M., on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said: "My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Anna (my wife) has, which I forgot to mention. She's very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tone, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I am very sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up, on the steps was my wife, and fixing his dark eyes upon her, he said as solemnly as if he had buried all his relatives that afternoon.

I handed out my aunt; she ascended the steps. "I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policemen on the opposite sidewalk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt, and the hall lamp clattered and the windows shook as with the fever and the age. I looked at the window. John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I poked my head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsion.

When I entered the parlor my wife was helping Aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his sober face.

Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response, in a warwhoop, and so the conversation continued.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it. When I was in the third story of the building I heard every word.

In the course of the evening, my aunt took occasion to say to me—

"How loud your wife speaks. Don't it hurt her?"

I told her all deaf people talked loudly, and that my wife, being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said, softly—

"You're getting louder and your finely;—she hears every word you say."

And I rather think she did.

Elated at their success of being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs till everything on the mantle-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house. But the end was near.

My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So—

"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she, in an unearthly hoarse voice, which was not as musical as it was when she was young.

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't!" squealed my wife.

"What!" said my aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking around and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor and there he lay, flat on his back, with his feet at right angles to his body, rolling from side to side, with his face poked into his ribs and a most agonizing expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think that, from the relative position of our feet and head, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, our play must have inevitably ensued, if a horrible groan, which John gave vent to in his endeavor to suppress his fishy, had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushes my wife and aunt, who, by this time, comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before, and I hope never to again.

I know not what the end would have been if John, in his endeavor to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a groan and a horse laugh that all gravity was upset, and we screamed out in concert.

LEAP YEAR.—The girls will no doubt have fine times this year, and if they could induce Congress to pass some such act as the following, passed by the Scotch Parliament in 1288, specially for leap year, they might make a bachelor into a tight place. However, if they will exercise their undisputed rights in leap year they may do so at any rate. The gallant Scotchmen enacted as follows:

"It is statuti and ordaint that during the reign of our maist blisful Magestie, ilk fourth year, known as leap year, ilk maiden lady of both high and low estate shall have liberty to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, if he refuses to tak hir to be his wife, he shall be mulcted in ye sum of an pundis (£1) or less as his estate mo, except and awis gif he can make it appear that he is betrothed to anither woman, that he then shall be free."

Harris for the Scotch of six centuries ago!

THE FEELING OF IMMORTALITY IN YOUTH.—No young man believes he shall ever die. It is a saying of my brother's, and a fine one. There is a feeling of eternity in youth which makes us amends for everything. To be young is to be as one of the immortals. One half of time indeed is spent—the other half remains in store for us, with all its countless treasures, for there is no line drawn, and we see no limit to our hopes and wishes. We make the coming age our own.

Death, old age, are words without a meaning, a dream, a fiction, and which we have nothing to do. Others may have undergone, or may still undergo them—we bear a charmed life," which laughs to scorn all such idle fancies. As, in setting out on a delightful journey, we strain our eager sight forward,

"Bidding the lovely scenes at distance fall," and see no end to prospect, after prospect, new objects presenting themselves as we advance, so in the outset of life we see no end to our desires, nor to the opportunities of gratifying them. We have as yet found no obstacle, no disposition to flag, and it seems that we can go on forever.

The Praying Children.

Mrs. Whittlesy relates a story, which will be useful and interesting to our young readers. She says:

In one of our Western towns, a clergyman was one morning told by his wife, that a little boy, the son of a neighbor, was very sick, near to death, and asked if he would not go in and see him.

"I hardly know what to do," said he. "I fear my visit would not be well received."

"But," rejoined the wife, "when you were sick, a short time since, the mother of the little boy sent in kindly every day to know how you were, and I think they will expect you to come and see their son."

This was a sufficient inducement; he was soon on the way to the dwelling of sorrow. The mother was hanging in anguish over her precious and beautiful child, who was tossing from side to side in the delirium of a brain fever. The minister, after watching him a few moments, turned to the lady and said:

"This poor little child should be kept perfectly quiet, madam; he should not be excited in any manner."

"Sir," said she, "will you offer a prayer?" At first he hesitated, fearing the effect upon the child; but, on second thought, knelt at the bedside, and uttered a few petitions in His name who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

The moment he commenced speaking, the little sufferer, who until now seemed unconscious of his presence, ceased his moans, lay still upon the bed, and fixing his dark eyes upon him, listened intently to every word. The minister rose from his knees, said a few words to the mother, and went home, leaving the child in a perfectly tranquil state. The next morning the first intelligence which greeted him was, that little Frank had died during the night.

He had become extremely interested, and the apparent effect of the voice of prayer upon the dying boy, had surprised him. He went again to visit the family, attended the funeral, and at length learned the following facts:

There had been two children. Frank was the eldest, and the second was a daughter of five years. A few months before, little Alice had gone to spend the night with some companions in the neighborhood, whose parents were Christians, and were training their children to follow their steps. As they were about retiring to rest, these little ones said to their visitor, who did not know the Lord's Prayer:

"Come, Alice, kneel down with us, and say 'Our Father,' before we go to bed."

Alice, being a bright little girl, soon committed to memory the precious form of prayer, and she listened to many lips since her Savior first uttered it. The next morning, full of animation, and delighted with her new acquisition, she returned home; and the moment her brother Frank returned home from school she began to tell him all about her visit, and beg him to learn 'Our Father,' and say it with her.

From this time, the mother said, kneeling together, they had daily repeated the Lord's Prayer, with great earnestness and delight, and had also learned other prayers, and the hour of death drew near. About a few days before he was taken sick, Frank had come to her with a book in his hand, and said:

"O mother, here is a beautiful prayer—will you let me read it to you?"

It was the remembrance of this which induced her to make the request that the minister would pray by the bed of her suffering boy, and this was the secret of the calming influence which that prayer exerted. He continued thus tranquil a long time, but at length his distress returned, and the hour of death drew near. About midnight, suffering and agonized, he begged of his mother to send for the good minister to pray again. He must have somebody to pray. The parents disliked to call him at that hour of the night, and knew not what to do. At last the mother went up stairs, and taking up the little sleeping Alice from her bed, brought her to her brother's bedside, and knelt down, and slowly and solemnly repeated the prayer which they had both so much loved, and then, unasked, said:

"Now Frank lies him down to sleep. I pray the Lord his soul to take."

The first words soothed the sufferer, and with the last his spirit fled.

Witnessed earth ever a sublimer spectacle! At the dead hour of the night, in the chamber where waits the King of Terrors, surrounded by weeping friends, the infant of five summers, roused hastily from the sweet slumbers of childhood, kneels in her simple night dress, and undisturbed, utters, in childish accents, the prayer which heaven accepts, and on whose breath missioned angels beat upward the ransomed soul.

I would teach a lesson. They labor not in vain who sow precious seed in the fresh soil of youthful hearts.

A PAIR OF SHOES.—What of that? We have got shoes and stockings too. Our feet are warm. Why don't every body wear shoes? Simply because they cannot get them. Cannot get shoes? Why, shoes do not cost much. No, they do not cost much, but that much sometimes cannot be found. There are a good many little boys and girls in this city who have no shoes, no stockings, nothing upon their feet all this cold weather. We have known a father—worse than that—a mother, take the shoes off of the feet of her own child and sell them for rum. We have known barefoot children, where rum was the cause. We met with one in Brown street on Christmas eve. A little girl nine years old, bright and blue-eyed, was tripping along over the icy pavement without shoe or stocking. How did she look up and wonder, and shrink away, when a gentleman put his hand on her shoulder and stooped down and kindly spoke to her, and asked her name and where she lived.

"Mary, sir; Mary Leahy. I live in Mott street."

"Have you no shoes, Mary?"

"No sir. The old ones are worn out."

Yes, yes, we thought, and those are not the only 'old ones' that are worn out—wearing out. Time will wear out, but every thing will then be worn out.

"Why does not your father give you some new shoes, Mary?"

"I have got no father in this country, sir; he is in Ireland."

"And your mother, where is she? In this country?"

"Yes, sir, she is out at service, sir."

"Why does she not give you shoes?"

"She cannot, sir, she is saving all her money to send for my father."

There was a whole volume in this answer to those who know how the poor immigrants, whose woes and hardships and wrongs have been published in the Tribune, struggle to get to this country. First the wife and children are sent off, for they cannot be left behind, except to perish, and after undergoing all the horrors of an immigrant ship, if the wife survives the voyage, she goes to service to earn money to send for her husband. She cannot afford to give shoes to her children, for shoes cost money, and all that can be earned must be saved to send for those children's father.

How little Mary did talk and dream that night of a gentleman, "a real gentleman, for he had a watch!" she spoke kindly to her and gave her some Christmas cakes, and promised to come and see her, and asked her if she would not like to go to Sunday school.

"Yes, sir; but I cannot, for I have no shoes."

She had shoes and stockings and bonnet the next day, and went to Sunday school, and perhaps there was not a happier child in New York that Christmas day than Mary Leahy. There was a happy man, too, that day; it was not her father, for he was stern-tossed upon the ocean. It was the man who gave that little bare-foot girl the shoes and stockings and bonnet, and took her by the hand and led her along the street to Sunday school, and who felt the magnitude of influence of his sweet smile as she looked in his face while crossing a sheet of ice and said, "Oh, how cold this would have been yesterday!"—N. Y. Tribune.

The following toast was given at a recent celebration: "The Rights of Woman—If she cannot be captain of a ship, may she always command a smack."

BONE MANURE FOR OATS.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph gives his experience with bone dust as a manure for oats. Had the comparative expenses of each application also been given, it would have been more satisfactory—still it can be easily estimated. He says:

"On a piece of light soil that had been pastured for a period of upwards of thirty years, and which had been broken up deeply, and with an even and perfectly inverted furrow slice, the precious autumn, I sowed twenty-five bushels of bone dust and wood shavings, half and half, after harrowing, and sowed on oats, two and three-fourths bushels to the acre, the surface being limited by accurate measurement. On an adjoining piece of equal extent, sowed also in oats, the same quality as in the first case, two bushels of ash-dust were used, and on a third piece—one acre in extent—the oats were sown without any other or stimulant whatever being applied."

The same quantity of seed precisely was allowed on each acre, and the sowing was done on the same day, as was the preparation of the soil, and harrowing in of the seed.

"On harvesting and threshing the crop, I ascertained the following results:—The acre manured produced twenty-one bushels; the one with ash-dust, twenty-two bushels; and the one with no manure, twenty-three bushels, the straw being fine and short, the principal development being in the heads."

—Rural New Yorker.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING POULTRY.—I have never seen anything in your paper recommending carrots as food for poultry. I feed them to my fowls every day, and find it profitable to do so. In the present high prices of grain, &c., it is worth while for people to use any substitute that will answer the same purpose. I venture to say that those who have fed their fowls on carrots, chopped fine, will not readily discontinue the practice. The chopping is most easily done with a common sausage-meat cutter, costing about \$3. These machines will pay their entire cost, in most families, in a single year, in various labor-saving ways. A couple of boys, in one evening, could easily cut a barrel full of carrots, which, if fed to hens, mixed with meal, scraps, &c., would be worth much more than the same value in grain at present prices.

At the conversational meeting of exhibitors at the last National Poultry Show, care were recommended for general use, as better than anything else, for laying hens; "chemically considered," it was said, "they contain more of the substance necessary to form eggs than any other food." One of the speakers went so far as to assert that one bushel of carrots contains more food than a hundred cart-loads of turnips. This may be a few cart-loads too many, but I think their value as an article of food for all, and everything in the farmer's barn and yard, or his family even, is not generally over-rated, else we should have more of them raised.

One reason, doubtless, why no more are grown is, the labor and expense necessary to raise a good crop. I think the usual method of raising carrots can be improved, so that the crop need not cost more than one-half what it now does. In my own practice I have managed to dispense with a good deal of labor, which I once thought necessary, and I still think there is room for improvement.—Rural New Yorker.

EVEN WITH HIM.—A good political story was told in our hearing the other evening, by an old Whig, which we do not remember ever having seen in print. Of course we do not vouch for its truth, in every particular:

A few years since a party of very distinguished Southern planters, two of whom were Democrats and one a Whig, being on a visit to the North, were invited about election time, to dine at the house of a wealthy, aristocratic, and withal very beautiful lady in Southern Ohio. After being seated at the table, which was luxuriously spread with all the delicacies which wealth could command, a large burly negro came in and seated himself directly opposite the gentlemen at the table.

The gentlemen were too well bred to notice the intruder at the time, but immediately upon his retirement from the room, one of them remarked to the lady:

"We could have induced you to insult us by the presence of a nigger at your table!"

"Why, gentlemen, he is my husband!" replied the lady.

"Your husband!" cried the three simultaneously, with unfeigned astonishment.

"Yes," my sister finally ruined our family pride in marrying, and I resolved to equal her. This colored man was wealthy, and so I married him.

"Pray, who did your sister marry?" asked one of the party.

"Why, she married a loco-foco, and I have never been able to hold my head up since!"

The two Loco-focos made an excuse for cutting their visit short. They endeavored to keep the joke a secret, but the Whig would tell, and so the story "got out."

Miscellaneous.

W. H. GRAY, JAS. M. TODD, CONFECTIONERS, and Dealers in FINE GROCERIES of all kinds, Fine Teas, Spices, Fruit, Nuts, and Candies, and all the delicacies of the season, at 222 Broadway, New York.

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NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the undersigned for Blacksmith work, &c., will please call on JOHN R. RUSSELL, and settle with him, as the business must be closed immediately.

Those who call to call and settle before the 15th of February, may settle with an officer.

R. RUSSELL, WM. D. BOWLAND, 15th Feb., 1856.

A NEW SUPPLY! THE undersigned would respectfully call attention to his very large and well assorted assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS!

Of the latest styles, and which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to be agreeable.

HAMILTON FRAZIER, Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1854.

STRAW GOODS. WILCOCK, ROGERS & FRAY, manufacturers of hats and wholesale dealers in STRAW BONNETS and HATS, No. 232 Market, and 50 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Trimmings, and Artificial Flower Caps, and all descriptions of straw goods.

April 25, 1854. 100400

NOTICE. HAVING sold my interest in the late firm of SHACKLEFORD & WHITAKER, and being exceedingly anxious to change my location, those indebted to me cannot fail to see the necessity of closing up said concerns, and I most respectfully beg all indebted by note or account, will call upon me at once, at the residence of the late firm, and make settlement. I will at all times be ready to attend to their claims.

R. T. WHITAKER, Aug. 29, 1855. 101815

TAKEN UP BY John W. Bryant, living about 4 miles south-west of Christiansburg, a HEIFER, about two years old, mostly white, with a small black spot on the neck and shoulders. No other mark or brand perceivable. Appraised to \$15. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1856.

JOHN DAVIS, J.P.S.C. Jan. 16, 1855. 101835

ESTRAY. SHELBY COUNTY, SCT. Taken up, by Anthony Middleton, living on the Turnpike, about west of Shelbyville, a dark bay or black, BAY HORSE MULE COLT. Supposed to be about eight months old. No marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to \$15. Given under my hand, as a Justice of the Peace and in said county, this 5th day of December, 1855.

JOHN A. SAUNDERS, J. P. S. C. Jan. 16, 1855. 101835

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE authority of CHARLES DRAKE to act as my Agent in the Furniture Business in Shelbyville, no longer exists. I have this day revoked all his power to longer in the capacity of Agent, therefore I forewarn all persons from making payment to him upon bills which have been made with him either as my agent, or otherwise. The bills will be presented by me in person, and none authorized by me.

JOHN A. DICKINSON, Louisville Dec. 3, 1855. 101838

AUDITING CLAIMS. W. D. Bowland, Sheriff, &c., in Equity.

Peter Cline & Heirs and Creditors vs. In Equity. THIS case having been referred to the undersigned, as Master in Chancery of the Shelby Circuit Court, for the purpose of settling the claims connected with said case, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will attend at the Commissioner's Office, in the town of Shelbyville, on the second Monday and the following day, in November, December, January, February, and March, to hear and take proof of claims, and to prepare and issue in said case